राजस्थान में इन्दिरा गांधी नहर को साफ किया जाना

2065. **श्री शान्ति त्यागी** : क्या **जल संसाधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में पिछले दिनों चालू की गई इंदिरा गांधी नहर में बड़ी मात्रा में रेत जमा हो गया है और जंगली झाड़ियां उग आई है जिनकी वजह से नहर की दीवारों में दरारें पड़ रही हैं और उनके टूटने का खतरा पैदा हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नहर की सफाई के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

जल संसाधन मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) मुख्य नहर के जिस भाग को पहले पूरा किया गया था उसमें कुछ रेत उड़ कर जमा हो गई है तथा झाड़ियां उग आई है परन्तु नहर के पार्श्वों पर कोई दरारें नहीं हैं ।

(ख) नहर के अंतिम लगभग 66 कि.मी. पहुंच में से उड़ आई रेत हटा दी गई है । राजस्थान सरकार का सूखा राहत कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मजदूर लगाकर तथा दूसरी पहुंचों में यांत्रिक तरीकों से नहर की गाद साफ करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

Regional imbalances in production

2066. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the long-term perspective of the Agricultural Price Policy, the price support mechanism needs to be strengthened to remove regional imbalances in the production of oil-seeds, pulses, sugar-cane and coarse cereals and also the cost of production of export-oriented commodities needs to be competitive with the most efficient producers in the international market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard and the results obtained so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The imbalances in the production of oilseeds, pulses, sugarcane and coarse cereals are sought to be removed through assurance of remunerative prices to cultivators, package of improved technology, supply of key inputs such as fertilizers at subsidised rates, research and extension support, development of infrastructural facilities, etc.

Efforts are also being made to reduce the cost of production by increasing the level of productivity through evolving improved technology suitable to local conditions so as to make our exports competitive in international markets.

Embassies in Sarv Priya Vihar, New Delhi

2067. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posh-bungalows have been rented to embassies in Sarv Priya Vihar in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the names of the Embassies to whom the posh-bungalows have been rented out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of External Affairs has intimated that members of the diplomatic missions take houses on rent directly from the landlords. The diplomatic missions provide address of the diplomatic members of their staff for printing in the diplomatic list. According to the diplomatic list (June 1986), the names of the embassies having bungalows in Sarv Priya Vihar are:

(1) Embassy of Arab Republic of Egypt,

(2) Peoples Bureau of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

(3) High Commission for the United Republic of Tanzania,

(4) Embassy of Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The information, however. is not complete because it does not include the houses rented by the mission for their non-diplomatic staff.

Fertiliser stock

2068. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 463 given in the Rajya Sabha on 27th February, 1987 and state:

(a) the total stock of fertilisers in the country at the end of 1986; and

(b) the measures being taken by Government to increase the consumption of fertiliser and reduce the stock of fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The total stock of fertilisers in the country at the end of 1986 was approximately 27.28 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

(b) The steps taken by the Government in association with the Fertiliser industry, for increasing fertiliser consumption in the country include the following:—

(i) An Intensive Fertiliser Promotion Campaign has been launched in selected districts where consumption potential exists but at present the consumption is low. The number of districts covered under the scheme has been raised from 67 in 1981 to 104 at present.

(ii) Delivery of fertilisers is made largely at Government cost upto Block level all over the country, instead of upto Rail head destinations as hithertofore.

(iii) The distribution margin to the agencies engaged in fertiliser distribution was increased by about 22% with effect from 15.8.1981. This was further increased with effect from 20.5.1983.

(iv) The quantum of short-term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, including fertiliser, which was Rs. 136 crores in 1979-80 was Rs. 260 crores in 1986-87.

(v) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the consumption centres. the number of sale points was increased from 1.11 lakh on 30.11.1981 to 1.56 lakh.

(vi) The Govt. of India have advised the State Governments to nominate one of the fertiliser suppliers as 'lead supplier' for each district and also one at the State level. This has been done with a view to achieving greater involvement of the industry and increased consumption of fertilisers, particularly in the rainfed areas.

Affairs of Mother Dairy

2069. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Drivers-cum-Salesmen of the Mother Dairy, Delhi have not been put on duty as they are office bearers of the Workers Union which is in league with the Management; and

(b) whether Government propose to revamp the top Management of Mother Dairy and its Management Committee and put it undercharge of Ministry's staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):